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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/521,788	01/21/2005	Stephane Rouchy	0512-1257	1959

466 7590 10/04/2007  
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EXAMINER
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SANTIAGO CORDERO, MARIVELISSE

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2617

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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10/04/2007

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/521,788

Applicant(s)

ROUCHY ET AL.

Examiner

Marivelisse Santiago-Cordero

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 July 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 11-20, 22 and 24-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 11-20, 22 and 24-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments filed on 7/25/07, regarding claim 11, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Suoknuuti et al. does not disclose automatically retransmitting the information upon detection of the mobile telephone (Remarks: page 9, last paragraph). In response, the Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Suoknuuti et al. discloses providing the stored information to the user at a user set appropriate time, such as e.g., before or during a call, or when the user activates the mobile telephone (col. 2, lines 8-16; note that by activating the mobile telephone, the microserver (the retransmission device) detects it and transmits the information). In addition, Suoknuuti discloses a "do not disturb" option which when deactivated, causes the microserver to provide the information (col. 3, lines 50-60). Consequently, Suoknuuti does disclose automatically retransmitting the information upon detection of the mobile telephone as claimed.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 11, 13-20, 22, 24, and 26-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suoknuuti et al. (hereinafter "Suoknuuti"; cited in form PTO-892, paper no.

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20060728) in views of Phillips et al. (hereinafter "Phillips"; cited in form PTO-892, paper no. 20060728) and Bear et al. (Pub. No.: US 2006/0006230).

Regarding claim 11, Suoknuuti discloses an information retransmission device (Fig. 1, reference 20) comprising:

means (21) for exchanging information (col. 1, line 65 through col. 2, line 7) with a remote server (4) (Fig. 1, reference 12) via a switched telecommunications network (6) (Fig. 1, reference 16);

means (22) for storing information received from said remote server (col. 2, lines 8-16; col. 3, lines 46-50);

means (23) (Fig. 1, reference 30) for automatically detecting the presence of a nearby output device (8) once the information received from said remote server has been stored in said means for storing information (Fig. 1, reference 34; col. 2, lines 8-16; col. 3, lines 50-60; col. 4, line 59 through col. 5, line 8; note that the information retransmission device communicates with the output device according to the BLUETOOTH protocol which inherently performs an automatic detection of the presence of a nearby output device; in addition, note that by activating the mobile telephone, the microserver detects it and transmits the stored information); and

means (23) (Fig. 1, reference 30) for automatically retransmitting the stored information from said device (2) to said nearby output device (8) upon detection of said nearby output device (col. 2, lines 8-16; col. 3, lines 50-60),

Suoknuuti fails to specifically disclose wherein said information retransmission device is provided with power exclusively from a connection the telecommunications network (6) and is integrated into a telephone jack.

Suoknuuti does disclose that upon connection of the retransmission device with the PSTN a power up operation begins (col. 5, lines 46-50), thereby suggesting wherein said information retransmission device is provided with power exclusively from a connection the telecommunications network.

However, given that Suoknuuti fails to specifically disclose this, Phillips discloses providing power exclusively from a connection to the telecommunications network (col. 1, lines 34-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to provide to the information retransmission device of Suoknuuti with power exclusively from a connection to the telecommunications network as suggested and disclosed by Phillips for the advantages of not losing telephony services that in case of a power outage (Phillips: col. 1, lines 34-50), the volume of the information retransmission device is reduced, no extra power supply is required, installation becomes much simplified, and it's cost-effective.

In addition, Suoknuuti discloses a standard telephone connection, but fails to specifically disclose integrated into a telephone jack.

However, Bear discloses an information retransmission device integrated into a telephone jack (Fig. 5; paragraph [0070]; note that the wall socket reads on the claimed telephone jack).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to integrate the information retransmission device of Suoknuuti into a telephone jack as suggested by Bear for the advantages of placing under one single housing, thus reducing the number of components in a system.

Regarding claim 14, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses comprising means (25) for setting its operating parameters enabling a user and/or the remote server (4) to set parameters for retransmission of received information as a function of the identity of the detected output device (8) (col. 3, lines 50-65; col. 5, line 67 through col. 6, line 8).

Regarding claim 15, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses further comprising means (26) for selecting and/or converting received information in order to enable the retransmission of some or all of said information in a format suited to output on the detected output device (8) (col. 3, lines 37-46; col. 4, lines 23-28; col. 6, lines 10-18).

Regarding claim 16, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses also being connected to at least one standard telephone device (10) (Fig. 1, reference 32; col. 2, lines 54-57) and comprises means (27) for identifying the addressee of an incoming call (col. 4, lines 29-34) and means (28) for switching calls in order to enable the switching of incoming calls between said at least one standard telephone device (10) and said information exchange means (21) (col. 3, lines 32-36; col. 4, lines 29-39).

Regarding claim 17, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses being adapted to exchange information with said output device (8) by means of a wireless radio connection (col. 2, lines 17-20).

Regarding claim 18, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses exchanging information with said output device (8) in accordance with a standard information transmission protocol (col. 2, lines 17-20; col. 4, lines 59-67) and said means for automatically detecting the presence of an output device (8) nearby and said means for automatically retransmitting

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information take the form of a communications module (23) using the standard information transmission protocol (col. 2, lines 17-20; col. 4, lines 59-67).

Regarding claim 19, Suoknuuti discloses an information retransmission system comprising a device (2) (Fig. 1, reference 20) for retransmitting information received from remote server (Fig. 1, reference 12) over telecommunications network (Fig. 1, reference 16) in order to retransmit it to an output device (8) (Fig. 1, reference 34) comprising means for receiving information coming from said information retransmission device (2) (col. 3, lines 37-38 and 49-50; col. 4, lines 1-16) and means for output that information (col. 3, lines 37-38).

As stated above for claim 11, Suoknuuti in views of Phillips and Bear disclose wherein said device for retransmitting information is the information retransmission device according to claim 11, and one of ordinary skill in this art would have been motivated to combine for the reasons and motivations stated above for claim 11.

Regarding claim 20, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses wherein said output device (8) is an output device selected from the group consisting of: a mobile telephone (8a), a personal digital assistant (8b), a watch (8c), a television (8d), and a portable computer (8e) (col. 2, line 51-52 and 60-62).

Regarding claim 22, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses wherein the telecommunications network is a public switched telephone network (PSTN) (Fig. 1, reference 16), wherein the connection to the telecommunications network comprises a wire pair with a voltage difference between wires in the wire pair (col. 2, line 63 through col. 3, line 3; note that the standard connections, such as RJ-45 connector of Suoknuuti, inherently incorporates a wire pair with a voltage difference between wires in the wire pair). In addition, in the obvious

combination, Phillips discloses wherein the connection to the telecommunications network comprises a wire pair with a voltage difference between wires in the wire pair, and wherein the power for the information retransmission device is exclusively provided by the voltage difference sensed (col. 1, lines 34-50; again note that standard connections, such as the twisted pair of Phillips, inherently incorporates a wire pair with a voltage difference between wires in the wire pair). In addition, as stated above for claim 11, in the obvious combination, Bear discloses wherein the telephone jack, into which the information retransmission device is integrated, is connected to the PSTN (Fig. 5; paragraph [0070]).

Regarding claim 24, Suoknuuti discloses an information retransmission device (Fig. 1, reference 20) comprising:

means (21) for exchanging information (col. 1, line 65 through col. 2, line 7) with a remote server (4) (Fig. 1, reference 12) via a switched telecommunications network (6) (Fig. 1, reference 16);

means (23) (Fig. 1, reference 30) for automatically detecting the presence of a nearby output device (8) (Fig. 1, reference 34; col. 2, lines 8-16; col. 3, lines 50-60; col. 4, line 59 through col. 5, line 8; note that the information retransmission device communicates with the output device according to the BLUETOOTH protocol which inherently performs an automatic detection of the presence of a nearby output device; in addition, note that by activating the mobile telephone, the microserver detects it); and

means (23) (Fig. 1, reference 30) for automatically retransmitting information received from said remote server (4) from said device (2) to said output device (8) that has been detected nearby (col. 2, lines 8-16; col. 3, lines 50-60),



comprising connectors so as to be connectable to said switched telecommunications network (6) (col. 2, line 63 through col. 3, line 3) and to a standard telephone device (10a, 10b) (col. 2, lines 54-55).

Suoknuuti fails to specifically disclose wherein said information retransmission device is provided with power exclusively from a connection the telecommunications network (6) and is integrated into a telephone jack, said telephone jack comprising a male connector and a female connector.

Suoknuuti does disclose that upon connection of the retransmission device with the PSTN a power up operation begins (col. 5, lines 46-50), thereby suggesting wherein said information retransmission device is provided with power exclusively from a connection the telecommunications network.

However, given that Suoknuuti fails to specifically disclose this, Phillips discloses providing power exclusively from a connection to the telecommunications network (col. 1, lines 34-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to provide to the information retransmission device of Suoknuuti with power exclusively from a connection to the telecommunications network as suggested and disclosed by Phillips for the advantages of not losing telephony services that in case of a power outage (Phillips: col. 1, lines 34-50), the volume of the information retransmission device is reduced, no extra power supply is required, installation becomes much simplified, and it's cost-effective.

In addition, Suoknuuti discloses a standard telephone connection, but fails to specifically disclose integrated into a telephone jack.

However, Bear discloses an information retransmission device integrated into a telephone jack (Fig. 5; paragraph [0070]; note that the wall socket reads on the claimed telephone jack).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to integrate the information retransmission device of Suoknuuti into a telephone jack as suggested by Bear for the advantages of placing under one single housing, thus reducing the number of components in a system.

Although the references fail to specifically disclose the male and female connectors, Suoknuuti, e.g., discloses, among others, an RJ-45 connector, notoriously well known in the art for having male and female connectors.

Nevertheless, the Examiner takes Official Notice of the fact that it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of invention by applicant to incorporate a male connector and a female connector in a telephone jack for the advantages of being industry standard registered connectors, inexpensive, and widely available.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to modify the telephone jack of Suoknuuti/Phillips/Bear to incorporate a male connector and a female connector as notoriously well known in the art for the advantages stated above.

Regarding claim 13, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses comprising means (22) for storing information in order to store information received from said remote server (4)

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(col. 3, lines 46-50) and to retransmit it subsequently to an output device (8) detected nearby (col. 3, lines 46-50).

Regarding claim 26, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses further comprising means (25) for setting operating parameters for the device and enabling a user and/or the remote server (4) to set parameters for retransmission of received information as a function of the identity of the detected output device (8) (col. 3, lines 50-65; col. 5, line 67 through col. 6, line 8).

Regarding claim 27, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses further comprising means (26) for selecting and/or converting received information in order to enable the retransmission of some or all of said information in a format suited to output on the detected output device (8) (col. 3, lines 37-46; col. 4, lines 23-28; col. 6, lines 10-18).

Regarding claim 28, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses also being connected to at least one standard telephone device (10) (Fig. 1, reference 32; col. 2, lines 54-57) and comprises means (27) for identifying the addressee of an incoming call (col. 4, lines 29-34) and means (28) for switching calls in order to enable the switching of incoming calls between said at least one standard telephone device (10) and said information exchange means (21) (col. 3, lines 32-36; col. 4, lines 29-39).

Regarding claim 29, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses being adapted to exchange information with said output device (8) by means of a wireless radio connection (col. 2, lines 17-20).

Regarding claim 30, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses exchanging information with said output device (8) in accordance with a standard information transmission

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protocol (col. 2, lines 17-20; col. 4, lines 59-67) and said means for automatically detecting the presence of an output device (8) nearby and said means for automatically retransmitting information take the form of a communications module (23) using the standard information transmission protocol (col. 2, lines 17-20; col. 4, lines 59-67).

Regarding claim 31, Suoknuuti discloses an information retransmission system comprising a device (2) (Fig. 1, reference 20) for retransmitting information received from remote server (Fig. 1, reference 12) over telecommunications network (6) (Fig. 1, reference 16) in order to retransmit it to an output device (8) (Fig. 1, reference 34) comprising means for receiving information coming from said information retransmission device (2) (col. 3, lines 37-38 and 49-50; col. 4, lines 1-16) and means for output that information (col. 3, lines 37-38).

As stated above for claim 24, Suoknuuti in views of Phillips and Bear disclose wherein said device for retransmitting information is the information retransmission device according to claim 24, and one of ordinary skill in this art would have been motivated to combine for the reasons and motivations stated above for claim 24.

Regarding claim 32, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses wherein said output device (8) is an output device selected from the group consisting of: a mobile telephone (8a), a personal digital assistant (8b), a watch (8c), a television (8d), and a portable computer (8e) (col. 2, line 51-52 and 60-62).

Regarding claim 33, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses wherein the telecommunications network is a public switched telephone network (PSTN) (Fig. 1, reference 16), wherein the connection to the telecommunications network comprises a wire pair with a voltage difference between wires in the wire pair (col. 2, line 63 through col. 3, line 3; note that

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the standard connections, such as RJ-45 connector of Suoknuuti, inherently incorporates a wire pair with a voltage difference between wires in the wire pair). In addition, in the obvious combination, Phillips discloses wherein the connection to the telecommunications network comprises a wire pair with a voltage difference between wires in the wire pair, and wherein the power for the information retransmission device is exclusively provided by the voltage difference sensed (col. 1, lines 34-50; again note that standard connections, such as the twisted pair of Phillips, inherently incorporates a wire pair with a voltage difference between wires in the wire pair). In addition, as stated above for claim 24, in the obvious combination, Bear discloses wherein the telephone jack, into which the information retransmission device is integrated, is connected to the PSTN (Fig. 5; paragraph [0070]).

4. Claims 12 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suoknuuti in combination of Phillips and Bear as applied to claim 11 above, and further in view of Moore et al. (hereinafter "Moore"; cited in form PTO-892, paper no. 20060728).

Regarding claim 12, Suoknuuti in combination with Phillips and Bear disclose a device according claims 11 and 24 (see above), wherein said means for exchanging information are adapted to receive information from said server (4) and retransmit the received information directly to said detected output device (8) (col. 3, lines 46-50), but fail to specifically disclose wherein said means for exchanging information are adapted to interrogate said remote server via said telecommunications network on detection of a nearby output device.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Moore discloses wherein said means for exchanging information are adapted to interrogate said remote server via said telecommunications network on detection of a nearby output device (paragraph [0032]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to interrogate the remote server of Suoknuuti in combination with Phillips and Bear on detection of a nearby output device as suggested by Moore for the advantages of requesting information on a needed basis and the capacity of storage of the retransmission device can be efficiently managed.

5. Claims 11, 13-20, 22, 24, and 26-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suoknuuti et al. (hereinafter "Suoknuuti"; cited in form PTO-892, paper no. 20060728) in view of Phillips et al. (hereinafter "Phillips"; cited in form PTO-892, paper no. 20060728) and Gunnarsson (Patent. No.: US 6,895,221).

Regarding claim 11, Suoknuuti discloses an information retransmission device (Fig. 1, reference 20) comprising:

means (21) for exchanging information (col. 1, line 65 through col. 2, line 7) with a remote server (4) (Fig. 1, reference 12) via a switched telecommunications network (6) (Fig. 1, reference 16);

means (22) for storing information received from said remote server (col. 2, lines 8-16; col. 3, lines 46-50);

means (23) (Fig. 1, reference 30) for automatically detecting the presence of a nearby output device (8) once the information received from said remote server has been stored in said means for storing information (Fig. 1, reference 34; col. 2, lines 8-16; col. 3, lines 50-60; col. 4, line 59 through col. 5, line 8; note that the information retransmission device communicates with the output device according to the BLUETOOTH protocol which inherently performs an

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automatic detection of the presence of a nearby output device; in addition, note that by activating the mobile telephone, the microserver detects it and transmits the stored information); and

means (23) (Fig. 1, reference 30) for automatically retransmitting the stored information from said device (2) to said nearby output device (8) upon detection of said nearby output device (col. 2, lines 8-16; col. 3, lines 50-60),

Suoknuuti fails to specifically disclose wherein said information retransmission device is provided with power exclusively from a connection the telecommunications network (6) and is integrated into a telephone jack.

Suoknuuti does disclose that upon connection of the retransmission device with the PSTN a power up operation begins (col. 5, lines 46-50), thereby suggesting wherein said information retransmission device is provided with power exclusively from a connection the telecommunications network.

However, given that Suoknuuti fails to specifically disclose this, Phillips discloses providing power exclusively from a connection to the telecommunications network (col. 1, lines 34-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to provide to the information retransmission device of Suoknuuti with power exclusively from a connection to the telecommunications network as suggested and disclosed by Phillips for the advantages of not losing telephony services that in case of a power outage (Phillips: col. 1, lines 34-50), the volume of the information retransmission device is reduced, no extra power supply is required, installation becomes much simplified, and it's cost-effective.

In addition, Suoknuuti discloses a standard telephone connection, but fails to specifically disclose integrated into a telephone jack.

However, Gunnarsson discloses an information retransmission device integrated into a telephone jack (paragraph [0028]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to integrate the information retransmission device of Suoknuuti into a telephone jack as suggested by Gunnarsson for the advantages of transmission of calls via the standard and line-bound telephone network (Gunnarsson: paragraph [0028]), and placing under one single housing, thus reducing the number of components in a system.

Regarding claim 14, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses comprising means (25) for setting its operating parameters enabling a user and/or the remote server (4) to set parameters for retransmission of received information as a function of the identity of the detected output device (8) (col. 3, lines 50-65; col. 5, line 67 through col. 6, line 8).

Regarding claim 15, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses further comprising means (26) for selecting and/or converting received information in order to enable the retransmission of some or all of said information in a format suited to output on the detected output device (8) (col. 3, lines 37-46; col. 4, lines 23-28; col. 6, lines 10-18).

Regarding claim 16, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses also being connected to at least one standard telephone device (10) (Fig. 1, reference 32; col. 2, lines 54-57) and comprises means (27) for identifying the addressee of an incoming call (col. 4, lines 29-34) and means (28) for switching calls in order to enable the switching of incoming calls between



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said at least one standard telephone device (10) and said information exchange means (21) (col. 3, lines 32-36; col. 4, lines 29-39).

Regarding claim 17, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses being adapted to exchange information with said output device (8) by means of a wireless radio connection (col. 2, lines 17-20).

Regarding claim 18, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses exchanging information with said output device (8) in accordance with a standard information transmission protocol (col. 2, lines 17-20; col. 4, lines 59-67) and said means for automatically detecting the presence of an output device (8) nearby and said means for automatically retransmitting information take the form of a communications module (23) using the standard information transmission protocol (col. 2, lines 17-20; col. 4, lines 59-67).

Regarding claim 19, Suoknuuti discloses an information retransmission system comprising a device (2) (Fig. 1, reference 20) for retransmitting information received from remote server (Fig. 1, reference 12) over telecommunications network (Fig. 1, reference 16) in order to retransmit it to an output device (8) (Fig. 1, reference 34) comprising means for receiving information coming from said information retransmission device (2) (col. 3, lines 37-38 and 49-50; col. 4, lines 1-16) and means for output that information (col. 3, lines 37-38).

As stated above for claim 11, Suoknuuti in views of Phillips and Gunnarsson disclose wherein said device for retransmitting information is the information retransmission device according to claim 11, and one of ordinary skill in this art would have been motivated to combine for the reasons and motivations stated above for claim 11.

Regarding claim 20, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses wherein said output device (8) is an output device selected from the group consisting of: a mobile telephone (8a), a personal digital assistant (8b), a watch (8c), a television (8d), and a portable computer (8e) (col. 2, line 51-52 and 60-62).

Regarding claim 22, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses wherein the telecommunications network is a public switched telephone network (PSTN) (Fig. 1, reference 16), wherein the connection to the telecommunications network comprises a wire pair with a voltage difference between wires in the wire pair (col. 2, line 63 through col. 3, line 3; note that the standard connections, such as RJ-45 connector of Suoknuuti, inherently incorporates a wire pair with a voltage difference between wires in the wire pair). In addition, in the obvious combination, Phillips discloses wherein the connection to the telecommunications network comprises a wire pair with a voltage difference between wires in the wire pair, and wherein the power for the information retransmission device is exclusively provided by the voltage difference sensed (col. 1, lines 34-50; again note that standard connections, such as the twisted pair of Phillips, inherently incorporates a wire pair with a voltage difference between wires in the wire pair). In addition, as stated above for claim 11, in the obvious combination, Gunnarsson discloses wherein the telephone jack, into which the information retransmission device is integrated, is connected to the PSTN (paragraph [0028]; note that the standard, line-bound telephone network reads on PSTN).

Regarding claim 24, Suoknuuti discloses an information retransmission device (Fig. 1, reference 20) comprising:

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means (21) for exchanging information (col. 1, line 65 through col. 2, line 7) with a remote server (4) (Fig. 1, reference 12) via a switched telecommunications network (6) (Fig. 1, reference 16);

means (23) (Fig. 1, reference 30) for automatically detecting the presence of a nearby output device (8) (Fig. 1, reference 34; col. 2, lines 8-16; col. 3, lines 50-60; col. 4, line 59 through col. 5, line 8; note that the information retransmission device communicates with the output device according to the BLUETOOTH protocol which inherently performs an automatic detection of the presence of a nearby output device; in addition, note that by activating the mobile telephone, the microserver detects it); and

means (23) (Fig. 1, reference 30) for automatically retransmitting information received from said remote server (4) from said device (2) to said output device (8) that has been detected nearby (col. 2, lines 8-16; col. 3, lines 50-60),

comprising connectors so as to be connectable to said switched telecommunications network (6) (col. 2, line 63 through col. 3, line 3) and to a standard telephone device (10a, 10b) (col. 2, lines 54-55).

Suoknuuti fails to specifically disclose wherein said information retransmission device is provided with power exclusively from a connection the telecommunications network (6) and is integrated into a telephone jack, said telephone jack comprising a male connector and a female connector.

Suoknuuti does disclose that upon connection of the retransmission device with the PSTN a power up operation begins (col. 5, lines 46-50), thereby suggesting wherein said information

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retransmission device is provided with power exclusively from a connection the telecommunications network.

However, given that Suoknuuti fails to specifically disclose this, Phillips discloses providing power exclusively from a connection to the telecommunications network (col. 1, lines 34-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to provide to the information retransmission device of Suoknuuti with power exclusively from a connection to the telecommunications network as suggested and disclosed by Phillips for the advantages of not losing telephony services that in case of a power outage (Phillips: col. 1, lines 34-50), the volume of the information retransmission device is reduced, no extra power supply is required, installation becomes much simplified, and it's cost-effective.

In addition, Suoknuuti discloses a standard telephone connection, but fails to specifically disclose integrated into a telephone jack.

However, Gunnarsson discloses an information retransmission device integrated into a telephone jack (paragraph [0028]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to integrate the information retransmission device of Suoknuuti into a telephone jack as suggested by Bear for the advantages of placing under one single housing, thus reducing the number of components in a system.

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Although the references fail to specifically disclose the male and female connectors, Suoknuuti, e.g., discloses, among others, an RJ-45 connector, notoriously well known in the art for having male and female connectors.

Nevertheless, the Examiner takes Official Notice of the fact that it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of invention by applicant to incorporate a male connector and a female connector in a telephone jack for the advantages of being industry standard registered connectors, inexpensive, and widely available.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to modify the telephone jack of Suoknuuti/Phillips/Gunnarsson to incorporate a male connector and a female connector as notoriously well known in the art for the advantages stated above.

Regarding claim 13, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses comprising means (22) for storing information in order to store information received from said remote server (4) (col. 3, lines 46-50) and to retransmit it subsequently to an output device (8) detected nearby (col. 3, lines 46-50).

Regarding claim 26, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses further comprising means (25) for setting operating parameters for the device and enabling a user and/or the remote server (4) to set parameters for retransmission of received information as a function of the identity of the detected output device (8) (col. 3, lines 50-65; col. 5, line 67 through col. 6, line 8).

Regarding claim 27, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses further comprising means (26) for selecting and/or converting received information in order to enable the

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retransmission of some or all of said information in a format suited to output on the detected output device (8) (col. 3, lines 37-46; col. 4, lines 23-28; col. 6, lines 10-18).

Regarding claim 28, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses also being connected to at least one standard telephone device (10) (Fig. 1, reference 32; col. 2, lines 54-57) and comprises means (27) for identifying the addressee of an incoming call (col. 4, lines 29-34) and means (28) for switching calls in order to enable the switching of incoming calls between said at least one standard telephone device (10) and said information exchange means (21) (col. 3, lines 32-36; col. 4, lines 29-39).

Regarding claim 29, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses being adapted to exchange information with said output device (8) by means of a wireless radio connection (col. 2, lines 17-20).

Regarding claim 30, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses exchanging information with said output device (8) in accordance with a standard information transmission protocol (col. 2, lines 17-20; col. 4, lines 59-67) and said means for automatically detecting the presence of an output device (8) nearby and said means for automatically retransmitting information take the form of a communications module (23) using the standard information transmission protocol (col. 2, lines 17-20; col. 4, lines 59-67).

Regarding claim 31, Suoknuuti discloses an information retransmission system comprising a device (2) (Fig. 1, reference 20) for retransmitting information received from remote server (Fig. 1, reference 12) over telecommunications network (6) (Fig. 1, reference 16) in order to retransmit it to an output device (8) (Fig. 1, reference 34) comprising means for

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receiving information coming from said information retransmission device (2) (col. 3, lines 37-38 and 49-50; col. 4, lines 1-16) and means for output that information (col. 3, lines 37-38).

As stated above for claim 24, Suoknuuti in views of Phillips and Gunnarsson disclose wherein said device for retransmitting information is the information retransmission device according to claim 24, and one of ordinary skill in this art would have been motivated to combine for the reasons and motivations stated above for claim 24.

Regarding claim 32, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses wherein said output device (8) is an output device selected from the group consisting of: a mobile telephone (8a), a personal digital assistant (8b), a watch (8c), a television (8d), and a portable computer (8e) (col. 2, line 51-52 and 60-62).

Regarding claim 33, in the obvious combination, Suoknuuti discloses wherein the telecommunications network is a public switched telephone network (PSTN) (Fig. 1, reference 16), wherein the connection to the telecommunications network comprises a wire pair with a voltage difference between wires in the wire pair (col. 2, line 63 through col. 3, line 3; note that the standard connections, such as RJ-45 connector of Suoknuuti, inherently incorporates a wire pair with a voltage difference between wires in the wire pair). In addition, in the obvious combination, Phillips discloses wherein the connection to the telecommunications network comprises a wire pair with a voltage difference between wires in the wire pair, and wherein the power for the information retransmission device is exclusively provided by the voltage difference sensed (col. 1, lines 34-50; again note that standard connections, such as the twisted pair of Phillips, inherently incorporates a wire pair with a voltage difference between wires in the wire pair). In addition, as stated above for claim 24, in the obvious combination, Gunnarsson

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discloses wherein the telephone jack, into which the information retransmission device is integrated, is connected to the PSTN (paragraph [0028]).

6. Claims 12 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suoknuuti in combination of Phillips and Gunnarsson as applied to claim 11 above, and further in view of Moore et al. (hereinafter "Moore"; cited in form PTO-892, paper no. 20060728).

Regarding claims 12 and 25, Suoknuuti in combination with Phillips and Gunnarsson disclose a device according claims 11 and 24 (see above), wherein said means for exchanging information are adapted to receive information from said server (4) and retransmit the received information directly to said detected output device (8) (col. 3, lines 46-50), but fails to specifically disclose wherein said means for exchanging information are adapted to interrogate said remote server via said telecommunications network on detection of a nearby output device.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Moore discloses wherein said means for exchanging information are adapted to interrogate said remote server via said telecommunications network on detection of a nearby output device (paragraph [0032]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to interrogate the remote server of Suoknuuti in combination with Phillips and Gunnarsson on detection of a nearby output device as suggested by Moore for the advantages of requesting information on a needed basis and the capacity of storage of the retransmission device can be efficiently managed.



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***Conclusion***

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.


8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marivelisse Santiago-Cordero whose telephone number is (571) 272-7839. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 7:30am to 4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on (571) 272-7872. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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